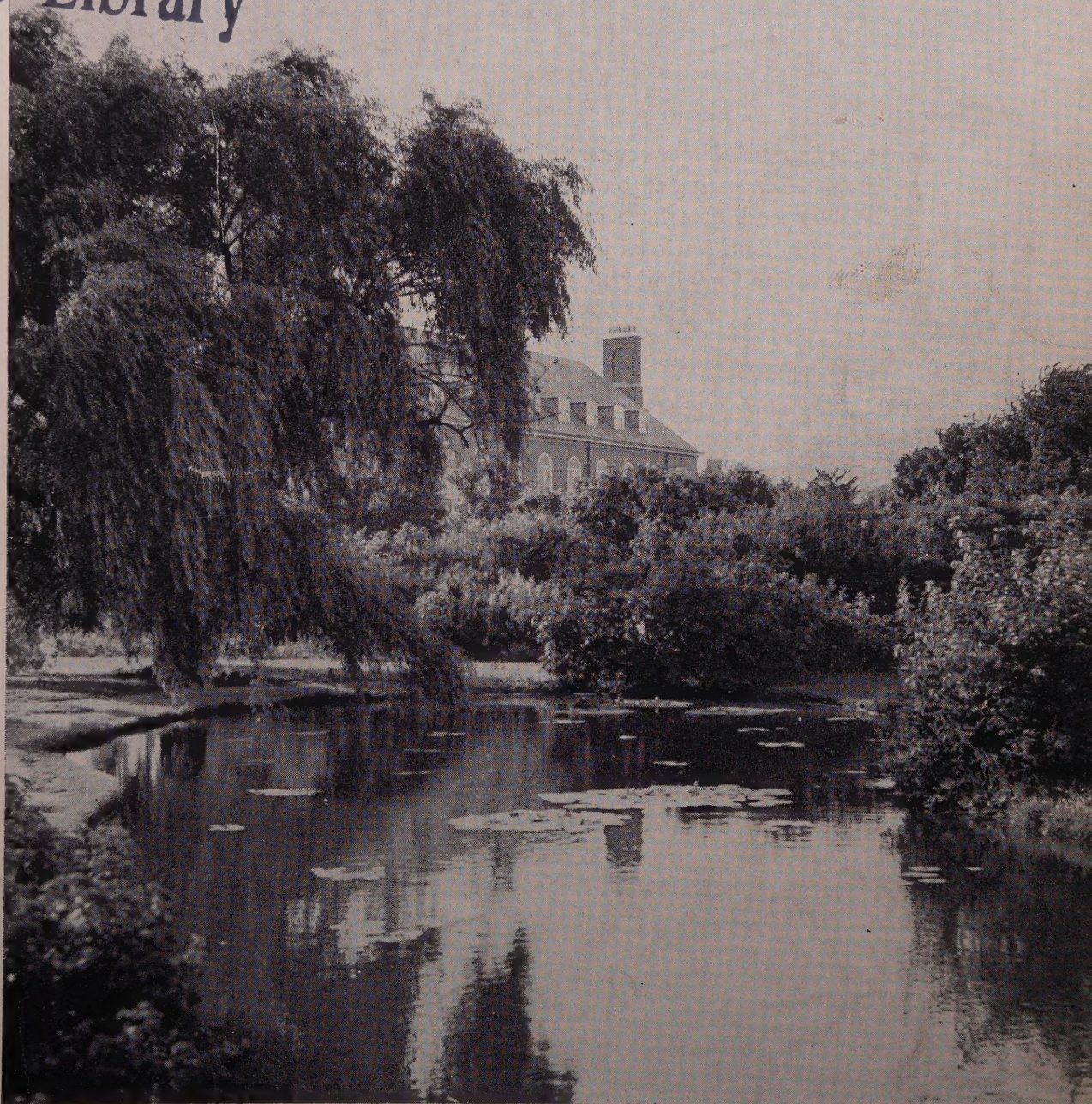


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* * *

Is small business holding its own with big business in this growth? Or being driven from the American scene, concentrating business into a few hands?

* * *

In 1900, there were 15 firms for each 1000 people. Today there are 18. (Apparently small business is not losing ground.) The average firm has the same number of employees as at the beginning of the century.

* * *

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did large concerns. In 1948, there were in operation one-third more business units than in 1944.

* * *

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* * *

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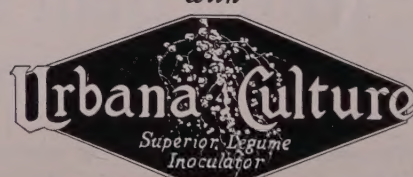
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URBANA, ILLINOIS

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST

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Published six times yearly by students in Agriculture and Home Economics at the University of Illinois

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OUR PLATFORM

To acquaint students and faculty in the College of Agriculture, agricultural leaders, and the rural people of Illinois with the latest scientific developments in agriculture and home economics.

To report events of general interest on the College of Agriculture campus.

To serve as a means of training agricultural and home economics students in journalism and business administration.

To promote the best interests of agricultural and home economics students on the campus of the University of Illinois.

Going Forward . . .

The saying, "Forget the past, no man ever backed into prosperity," is true in many respects, but since this is the last issue of this year it might be well for us to make a quick review of some recent experiences around the Ag campus.

To some people this past school year has brought many achievements, to others it has brought fewer achievements. As they're all relative and provide considerable food for thought, let us spend a moment in retrospect before "going forward."

We could not complete the year without commenting about the Ag college and its personnel. Certainly we want to echo a resounding commendation to the Ag school as being an outstanding institution of builders of a better agriculture along with builders of better people to carry on this improved agriculture.

Our praise here is focused on the people who pour out the information from the front of a classroom, those who sit behind desks caring for the administrative duties, those who do clerical work, and those who decide the policies and keep the wheels rolling. And the greatness of these people is aptly expressed in the work being done by them. This work has far reaching significance not only in dollars and cents to the agricultural industry as a whole, but it has intangible wealth to the lives of its graduates.

Being a student publication there is the other angle which we are promoting—the activities. In the November editorial we delved into the activity problem in some detail. At that time we were trying to persuade more people to participate in wholesome extra-curricular activities. Just how effective it was is hard to say.

But, at this time it is fitting to acknowledge the work of those who have contributed significantly to the welfare of the study body and to themselves through activities.

The Home Ec club and the Ag club and its subsidiary clubs with their monthly meetings have provided a major means of tying together the student body of the Ag school. The honorary and professional organizations have met a challenging need to reward and spur on industrious individuals. And one group of individuals who have worked very hard in starting a new project is the career guidance committee. This guidance project has been of value and should be continued if possible, we think.

Now after wandering around to different blades of thought like a cow wanders around munching different blades of grass let us look at our two pet words, "Going Forward." We hope during the year that as a staff of the Agriculturist we have advanced and at the same time advanced the merits of the publication. Many ideas could not be answered unless tried and proven. Many of our ideas were thus proven to be good and some proven bad. We have accomplished some of the plans that we set out to do but many are still undone.

It is time now for the new staff to take over, they have plans to go forward, but our successors are the ones to introduce the plans for next year. We wish them much success and many accomplishments in putting out the future Agriculturist.

Let us close by saying it's been great to have the privilege of putting out the Agriculturist this past year. We've tried to GO FORWARD.

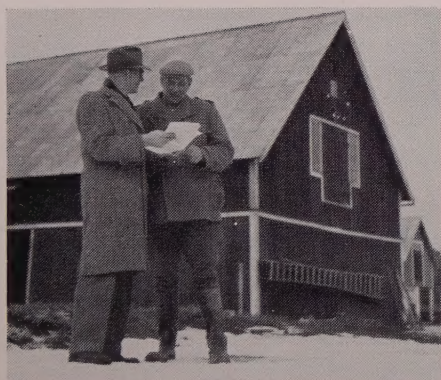
OUR COVER: In spring, one leans toward the beauties and invitations of Nature as she is bedecked with all her charms. Here on campus the old Weeping Willow and the Lily Pond give us a picture of what this natural splendor is that we around Ag Campus cherish so highly.



A Swedish rural landscape showing a typical farmer's cottage and barn.

Lindstrom Studies Rural Life in Sweden

By Joe Matthews



Dr. Lindstrom interviewing a farmer wearing a typical farmer's costume.

We all dream that once in a lifetime we shall be able to do at least one of the things we have always wanted to do.

Such an opportunity came to Dr. David Lindstrom last winter, a chance to go to Sweden with the expressed purpose of studying Swedish rural life. He was given six months leave of absence by the University in which to make the trip.

Dr. Lindstrom had as some of his objectives the study of rural social policy, the study of Swedish cooperative systems, prices on farm products, and the size of farms.

Sweden has an area the size of California. Its population is as large as that of our own state, Illinois. Thirty per cent of the Swedish population is rural, which is three times as high as for our own state. Less than ten per cent of the land is cultivated.

There are four hundred thousand farms in this country, averaging a little less than twenty-five acres per farm; 120,000 have fewer than five tilled acres.

Diversified Farming Practices

Much farming, especially in Northern Sweden, is combined with forestry. The farmer tills his land during the warm months, and works in his holdings of timber during the winter months. A considerable portion of his income is derived from the sale of wood from his timber.

Swedish farmers still use many horses, due to the small size of the farms, but mechanization is taking place; in one community in North Central Sweden, half of the farmers had tractors.

The farmers of Sweden take excellent care of their land. Soil erosion is no

problem in their agriculture. Any farmer who abuses his land can be evicted from his farm by the government. This is seldom done, however, as the government endeavors by persuasion, education, and all such means possible to get the farmer to change his old farming practices for new and improved practices.

Sweden is noted for its cooperative systems. Swedish farmers belong, on the average, to from five to fifteen co-ops. As an example of the extent of the cooperatives in Sweden, ninety-five per cent of the dairy farmers belong to the dairy cooperatives, and over ninety-eight per cent of the milk produced is marketed through these cooperatives.

Swedish Government Backs Agriculture

Dr. Lindstrom has observed that the Swedish government gives to its people a very high degree of security. The government sets, for example, the prices of all farm crops, including the costs of planting and harvesting, before the crops are planted. This insures that the farmers will meet their costs of production and have a small profit.

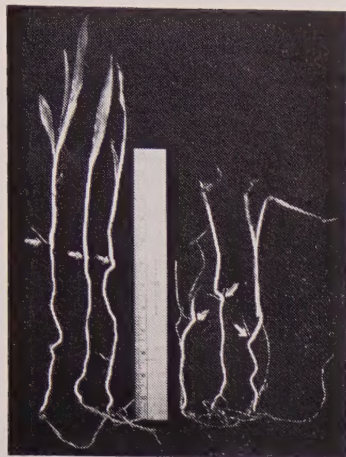
All people of Sweden receive an old-age pension from the government when they become 67 years of age. Many old farmers, who are receiving their pensions, retire to their farmsteads and rent their farms to some of their neighbors.

While both of these policies insure security for Swedish farmers, and all Swedes in general, Dr. Lindstrom wonders what effect this security will have on individual initiative. It is a question which has to be answered some time in the future.

Aside from the work-a-day world of Sweden, Dr. Lindstrom was privileged to glimpse some of the glamour of this country. He was invited to attend the awarding of the Nobel prizes for outstanding scientific and intellectual works by various individuals throughout the world. He was also invited to attend the opening of the Swedish parliament, a rare occasion because visitors are admitted only by invitation, due to the small room in which the Swedish parliament meets.



A Swedish tractor, one of the many now being used by farmers in Sweden.



Exhumed seedlings of Navajo corn on left and U. S. 13 on right resulting from 12 inch deep plantings.

Under New Management

By Russell Lewey

Many trees shed their leaves every year, and for the next year they receive a new growth. It has come time again for the *Agriculturist* to shed or molt its staff and become be-decked with a new outfit. This new staff, recently appointed their positions, have all been busy making plans for a better and bigger publication.

Since they will be working with you and you'll be working with them let us get acquainted with these people who will be steering the *Agriculturist* along the road next year.

Editor of the publication for next year is Charles Marshall who will be a senior majoring in farm management. Charles, a tall, smiling chap comes to the University from Greenville, Illinois, where he lives except during summer months, when he works on their farm at Belknap, Illinois. Charles is a member of Delta Chi fraternity, Ag Club, Alpha Zeta, Phi Eta Sigma, and is this year's junior manager of intramural sports.

As managing editor, William Young, Jr., will take over the reins. Bill is a senior majoring in agronomy and comes all the way from Freeport, New York, to attend the institution of "Learning and Labor." He plans to do graduate work in plant breeding after graduation. Bill is as full of pep as his little black and red car that he drives to school. He is a member of Field and Furrow club and the Ag Club.

The man who will handle the busi-

ness deals for the *Agriculturist* next year is Jack Alderson. Jack is a sophomore majoring in general agriculture. He hails from East Alton and is a member of Alpha Chi Rho fraternity and Ag Club. He spends his summers on a farm near Harvel, Illinois.

Caring for the woman's editorial part of the *Agriculturist* will be Evalyn Smith from Ellery, Illinois. Evalyn has served as rural youth editor this past year. She is a member of Illinois Disciples Foundation and the Home Economics Club. Evalyn is a junior in general home economics and she plans to be a home adviser.

Lorna Springer from Springerton and Arthur Pille from Hanna City, Illinois, will assist the woman's editor and editor, respectively.

Both Lorna and Arthur come from farms and are now juniors here at the University. Lorna plans to teach home economics after graduating and Arthur hopes to become a farm adviser.

Now, you have a thumb nail sketch of those who will be guiding the *Agriculturist* along the path to new horizons next year.

It is gratifying to a retiring staff to know that enthusiastic, industrious individuals are to be at the helm next year. Therefore, Gilda Gleim, woman's editor, and Paul Vogen, business manager, join me in wishing the new staff unlimited success in all of their worthy endeavors.

How Deep is the Corn?

By William Young

The size of kernel, as a factor affecting the capacity of corn to emerge from deep planting, is of less importance than the origin of the seed.

This fact was presented in 1914 by G. N. Collins and was brought to light once again by Dr. George H. Dungan, professor of crop production, University of Illinois, in an experiment he recently conducted.

Dungan's work was the result of Dr. M. Steggerda, anthropologist at the Hartford Seminary Foundation, calling his attention to the practice of the Navajo Indians planting corn at great depths due to soil moisture conditions.

Two questions which arose in Dungan's mind were first, will the Navajo corn emerge from deep plantings in the Corn Belt, and second, how do our present-day Corn Belt hybrids compare with Navajo corn in ability to emerge from deep plantings?

Samples of Navajo corn and U. S. Hybrid No. 13, which Dungan selected to represent the adapted Corn Belt hybrids, were used in the experiment and were planted six kernels to the hill at depths ranging from 2 to 12 inches at 2-inch intervals.

Results of Planting

The results showed Navajo corn would emerge from as deep as a 12-inch planting, but U. S. 13 failed to emerge when planted 10 inches or deeper. Navajo corn showed 100 per cent emergence up to 4 inches and dropped to 89 per cent, 67 per cent, 61 per cent, and 11 per cent emergence at 6, 8, 10, and 12 inches respectively. U. S. 13 showed only 89 per cent emergence up to 4 inches then dropped to 83 per cent and 56 per cent at 6 and 8 inches respectively.

(Continued on Page 11)



Left to right: Standing—Lorna Springer, Arthur Pille, Jack Alderson. Seated—Bill Young, Charles Marshall, Evalyn Smith.

Glancing Back at the Roarin'



Maybe Model T's don't rate revival, but do the styles of the twenties?

What's so fascinating about the Twenties? Down from the attic and off to the costume parties go the beaded dresses and velvet hats. Dixieland jazz, the Charleston, Harold Lloyd, and the shingle are new again. The photographs of mom and dad at college used to be ridiculed—now they're emulated.

Those hilarious, vulgar, juvenile dresses that used to be hidden with Aunt Emma's picture are once again the latest from Paris and New York. Well, not identical styles, but close cousins. The waistline is still with us, but it has the wanderlust. New suit jackets bulge at the midriff, button tightly round the hip. Skirts grow shorter and narrower. Short evening dresses and long ropes of pearls, blond stockings and wide-open shoes are direct steals from the Twenties. Short haircuts are catching on fast with college girls, but "doe-eyes" still embarrass them. It's all right. Mama felt the same way about lipstick.

There is going to be a new figure, too. Sweater girls are to be passe. Hips will be squeezed in and waistlines will logically get bigger. Like tooth-paste, it has to come out some place. Flappers threw out the corset entirely, and what shapes they had! The fashion of 1926 dictated a waist only four inches smaller than one's hips. Pin-heads, slat-bodies, long-legged—that was the way to be.

What is happening to fashion now seems normally to happen within a few years after a major war. Hypotheses are numerous. Catching a man, obtaining escape, and rebelling against regi-

20's

By Geitel Winakor

mentation of war are possible theories. Unfortunately, they are not subject to proof. After wars, fashion tends to be stereotyped. There is little distinction of one woman from another. During the Twenties you could scarcely tell a woman of fashion from her maid, so simple were the clothes.

These changes may not all materialize this time. The uncertainty and confusion has delayed the reaction. It is certain that the Twenties will never again be duplicated. Today there is no prohibition, no Jack Dempsey, no uninhibited stock market. In 1925 there were no slick automobiles, either. You rode in a Model T and liked it.

But where is the noise, the ballyhoo, and the crackpot schemes? Nobody gets excited over flagpole sitters now. Our matinee idols are middle-aged. Planes cross the Atlantic every day. We seem



Will you appear at the game next season in a garb like this?

to lack the heroes and the color. Nineteen-fifty appears blase beside 1925, when everybody was trying to be sophisticated. Government controls mean that business will never again enjoy the all-or-nothing days of the Twenties. The skyscrapers are all built now.

People were feeling their oats after World War I. Women had the vote. They'd roll their stockings, sneak a smoke, and talk about Freud to their friends. That isn't interesting any more. We won't live those days again because they no longer thrill us.

It's a new postwar period. People want to burst out like they did before. A new generation picks out the colorful fads of its parents' days. Authur Godfrey revived the uke. Golfers are wearing plus-fours again. The Red scare is on. "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" is back on Broadway. Chiffons, neutral colors, and little hats are the rage as if the years 1930 to 1950 had never existed. Will the waistline vanish? Will skirts go up? Will corsets go into the trash can? Will raccoon coats be seen again? Don't accept any bets on these issues—people will do the craziest things. They did it in 1925 and they wouldn't stop at doing it again.

Something New Has Been Added

By Lorna Springer

Do you know that 4-H club now offers to every girl a Room Improvement project designed just for her? As 4-H specialists have geared sewing projects to the various age groups, they have also planned this newest phase of Home Economics club work. Training in the art of home beautification can be started during the first years of membership and continued throughout the entire 4-H career.

Two units, Flower Arrangements and Through the Eyes of the Artist (picture or wall decoration), are intended for members below high school age. For members of high school age or above, Dining Table Covers and Draped Dressing Tables are the units offered.

In addition to these projects on specific problems of room decoration, an experimental project in the form of a room unit is being offered to a selected group of girls. The requirements for membership in this club are that the girl must (1) be at least fifteen years of age, (2) have completed at least five years of Home Economics 4-H club work, and (3) be willing to select a room in her home (not kitchen, laundry, or storage space) in which she will perform a different phase of the project each of the five years.

The idea of the room unit project is
(Continued on Page 16)

Don't Judge Your "Friz" Box on Ice Cubes Alone

By Evalyn Smith

Here are a few special tips on what you should be looking for when you're shopping for that new refrigerator.

1. Cabinet construction—the outer shell should be made of a one-piece sheet metal with a rust resistant finish. The inner steel shell should have an acid resistant finish. Some types of refrigerators now have a separate freezing compartment—it, too, should be made of a rust resistant material.

2. Insulation—should be three or more inches thick—a non-absorbent material held in place to prevent slippage and consequent dead air space. If there is a separate freezer compartment, there should be extra insulation—a total of four or more inches—around the freezer portion.

3. Door—most refrigerator doors are braced with an "X" steel brace to give added strength and rigidity and prevent sagging. For a proper seal upon closing the door, it should be framed by a firm but pliable rubber gasket. The latch should be one with an automatic catch so that when the door is given a gentle push it latches easily. Try this out when shopping for a refrigerator!

4. Shelves—should be so arranged that they give the maximum amount of shelf space for the size and type of cabinet. They should be made of a rust resistant material that is easy to keep clean. One or two of the shelves constructed so that they are adjustable will make for greater versatility in arrangement. All the shelves should be easily removed to make for greater ease in cleaning.

5. Meat and Vegetable Storage Space—be sure that the refrigerator you buy has enough meat and vegetable storage space for your needs.

6. Interior Light—should light the instant the door is opened.

7. Cold Control—before you buy, be sure you understand how to operate the cold control. The cabinet should maintain a temperature of 35-40 degrees F. for storing foods, while the temperature of the freezer compartment should not go above zero degrees for the storing of frozen foods. Find out from your dealer how long a time is required to freeze ice cubes. Some of the better refrigerators require an hour or less for freezing the cubes. By knowing this, one can usually determine the efficiency of the refrigerator.

8. Refrigerant—should contain a safe odorless refrigerant, Freon-12 is one of

the most common in use at the present, and has proven to be very good.

9. Motor—in most family sized refrigerators, six to eight cubic feet, one-eighth of a unit of horsepower is required for best efficiency. Many of the recent makes have higher horsepower, however, depending on the size.

10. Space Required—how much floor space do you have available for your new refrigerator? It is very important to know how much floor space the prospective refrigerator takes up because of the amount of space you have available in your kitchen.

The specifications listed should be fundamental knowledge to the consumer who wishes to purchase a refrigerator. Upon request, the sales manager will be glad to give you additional information on the type of refrigerator you are interested in. For further information on recommended brands, consult the "Consumer's Buying Guide" or the "Consumer Research Bulletin."

Some Things About Your Home Adviser

We meet the home adviser at camp, at a Home Bureau or Rural Youth meeting, or see her helping direct activities at the county 4-H fair. How often do we consider the preparation and years of training behind the smooth, well-poised director?

Here at the University, future home advisers are preparing themselves in many ways. Home economics 377, a course taught by Mrs. Kathryn Van Aken Burns, is planned for girls interested in extension or demonstration. Mrs. Burns is state leader of home economics extension. The course includes a brief history of the extension service, how it operates in different states, the objectives of adult education, and is an opportunity to see how home economics contributes to the objectives of adult education.

A considerable part of this course is devoted to methods commonly used in adult education. Students have an opportunity to practice demonstrating, conduct group discussion, and prepare materials to be used on the radio or in the press.

In-Service Training

A week's intensive in-service-training is given to new girls before they start work. Sometimes a new girl is placed in

a county with an experienced home adviser to work as an apprentice for a short period of time.

There are also some opportunities for advanced students to work as youth assistants during the summer of their junior year. Such experience is helpful before going into a county with a well established program.

She Enjoys People

The home adviser must be able to work easily with people and enjoy working with them. She must have definite administrative ability, and be able to express herself orally and in writing. She needs to have initiative and be the kind of person who likes to start things herself.

Extension work has many compensations. One is working with a group of people who want to improve themselves and their conditions and who realize that extension is a way to continue their education. In contrast to the business world, you usually know you're appreciated; in big business too often you are told only if you do the wrong thing.

Extension helps develop the ability to work with groups, and to think on your feet. It keeps you in close contact with the University and new developments. The home adviser retains a close contact with the department at the University. Several times during the year she comes to the University for meetings and has an opportunity to hear staff members discuss new developments and have conferences with these specialists.

Home Economics Graduates Preferred

Home advisers and assistants must be a graduate of a recognized institution with a major in home economics. A good understanding of the various phases of home economics is necessary. Courses which help in expressing yourself orally and on paper, such as English, speech, voice use, news writing, and radio are important. An understanding of how to work with people may be developed by courses in recreation leadership, psychology, sociology, history, and political science.

One should have a well rounded personality, with a general education including music, literature, and art. Extra-curricular activities such as club offices, committee work, dramatics, orchestra, glee club, and working on newspapers and magazines are also valuable experiences.

The salary for beginning assistant home advisers ranges from \$2,000 to \$2,940 depending on the qualifications. Home advisers begin at \$2,940 and salaries range from \$2,940 to about \$4,200. The home adviser is a member of the University staff with sabbatical leave privileges and disability and retirement benefits.

Milk and its products account for about one-fourth of the foods consumed annually by the average American.

STALK AND STUBBLE

What's New at S. I. U.?

By Charles Turner

It might be a pretty good idea to keep an eye on this new project which is being set up by the University. It is something that has been needed for quite some time. The project is located near Carbondale, Illinois, and will be jointly managed and operated by both the U. of I. and S. I. U. The project will eventually have between 60 and 80 acres when it is fully developed and the development is expected to take about five years.

Yep, it's a new experiment station—The Illinois Horticulture Experiment Station. On it will be grown flowers, ornamentals, vegetables, fruits, and berries. The Horticulture Department is really going all out. The Olney, Illinois, Experiment Station is being closed and the plants, mainly peach seedlings, are being moved to the Carbondale Experiment Station. After this is accomplished, which will take about two years, then stand back and watch—because out of this new experiment station will come many new ideas and slants on orcharding and gardening.

Here is its purpose: Provide facilities for research and demonstration; grow fruits with emphasis on adaptability to southern Illinois; study fundamental problems related to orchard nutrition, pruning, pest control, and fruit quality, and also provide a study of vegetables and ornamental plants.

It should truly fulfill this purpose because it is located on rolling land and is considered ideal for water and air drainage, an essential for a good orchard. This is one experiment station we should be proud of some day.

Have You Heard of It?

By Joe Mathews

Have you ever heard of anthropology? If you have you're no doubt wondering how it applies or affects agriculture.

Anthropology is a tool which helps agricultural leaders put new programs into effect. You've often heard your farm adviser or home bureau leader say how difficult it is to find ways and means of getting new and worth while programs started in a community.

Anthropology Is the Study of Man

Anthropology is the study of man and his works. This is the definition given it by the anthropologists. But we are concerned with applied anthropology, how are we going to use the information the anthropologists have gathered?

By studying anthropology, the rural leader learns what governs communities. He learns to study the customs of the people, what their beliefs, their political views are and how it affects them. He also learns who belongs to what social group, and who to contact as community leaders when he wants to initiate a new program.

He studies the effects of the land on the people. Poor land usually means poor people. He observes and studies more closely the structure of the family. Anthropologists say that to know the structure of the family is to know the structure of the community.

The rural leader who makes this study learns to see what affects the people with whom he is working. He quickly learns their strong points and their weaknesses. He soon learns whom to contact when he has something new and better to offer the community in which he works.

Human Relations Vital

All rural leaders know that human relations are a vital phase of their work, and anthropology makes them more aware of these human relations.

These relations are very important in government planning. Many government agencies make use of anthropological studies in order to formulate new programs which will benefit more people and create the least amount of friction during the process. This friction during the transition from the old to the new has caused many worth-while programs to fail, and the originators of these programs could determine the underlying cause. Anthropology will help them to understand why they failed and in part will show them how to remedy the situation.

What Is Anthropology?

You might at this point wonder just how old anthropology is? Anthropology as it is known today isn't very old. In the 1800s men of leisure studied the "exotic" ways of primitive people. Later in this century, during the late 20s to be exact, anthropology as we know it came into being. Since that time it has grown by leaps and bounds.

It is a very broad science and is therefore broken down into smaller divisions. The two main divisions are physical and cultural anthropology.

Physical anthropology limits itself to dead cultures of which the popular archeology is a branch.

Cultural anthropology is further divided into linguistics, the comparative study of primitive languages, and the historical context between peoples. Ethnology, which is considered the core of anthropology, is the comparative study

of primitive cultures and the large and more complex cultures of today, our own is an example.

Applied anthropology applies the knowledge gained to practical problems. It is used in agriculture, in industry, in the work of the United Nations, and by countries who have colonies.

The science is a tool to be used by anyone who wishes to start a worthwhile group undertaking. It holds great possibilities for rural people in that it can help break down old methods making way for new and improve ones in agriculture, and at the same time show rural America how to enjoy a happier and richer life.

Tracking Down

A Few Alumni

This month's alumni column in the Alumni News concerns men who have graduated since February, 1947. Graduates of 1949 have not been included as complete information is not available on them.

This news pertains to the work and whereabouts of men who excelled scholastically by graduating with highest honors from the college of agriculture.

John Bartley is teaching vocational agriculture at Saunemin, Illinois, as is Alexander Harris, at Colchester Illinois; Robert Jurgens at Serena, Illinois; Flavivus Bennett at Mounds, Illinois; James Fox at Chapin, Illinois; and Ralph Poynter at Elkador, Iowa.

Lee Fryman, James Craig, Richard Bust, and Darrel Lynch are doing graduate work at the University and some are teaching in addition.

James Mowry is doing graduate study at Purdue as is Donald Duvick at Washington University; and Ernst Bibersteein at Columbia University.

Eugene Scherer is working for the California Packing Co., at Rochelle, Illinois, and Elias Paul is with Swift and Co. in Chicago.

Zealy Holmes is managing a hybrid seed corn company in Edelstein, Illinois.

It Really Happened!

A dumb soldier went to the doctor and in the examination the doctor asked him what would happen if his right eye were hurt? "I couldn't see," was the reply. "And if your left ear were chopped off?" "I couldn't hear." "And if both your ears were chopped off?" "I couldn't see, Doctor." "You couldn't see?" "Nope, my helmet wouldn't stay up, so I couldn't see."



Saturday Night Is the BIGGEST NIGHT of the Week!

On Saturday night, the chores are finished a little earlier . . . second helpings go begging at the supper table . . . friendly yard lights wink out like sleepy stars as byroads and highways funnel farm families into main street until stores and sidewalks overflow.

The menfolk gather on street corners to speculate on the weather, to brag about their livestock, to swap experiences and trade advice. Farm women track down bargains, and talk over news that will be printed in the next edition of the Weekly Herald. Youngsters splurge their allowances at popcorn stands and ice cream parlors.

Folks use shopping as an excuse for coming to town, but the thing they really look forward to on Saturday night is the community reunion. They delight in meeting old friends and making new ones. They enjoy trading with storekeepers who know their needs as well as their names.

Saturday night in small-town America—with its friendliness, and neighborly helpfulness—is a breath of warmth in a cold, cynical world. No wonder a walk down Main Street renews one's faith in America and rekindles the hope that we may yet use this Saturday night spirit to bring peace and plenty to mankind.

JOHN DEERE

JOHN DEERE
QUALITY FARM
EQUIPMENT

MO LINE • ILLINOIS

Rural Choristers Sing for Fun

By Orville Sauder



The Ogle County Rural Chorus just prior to one of their performances. They were one of the first groups organized in Illinois and helped to pioneer the way of rural Choruses in the state.

If you really love to sing, you can learn to do a bang up job of choral singing! That's the theory behind the Illinois Rural Chorus. There are no try-outs, no requirements other than the desire to join others in just singing for the fun of it.

Illinois pioneered on the idea in 1934, when with the aid of University of Illinois extension and music departments, the first six groups organized. The idea has grown until today there are about 30 counties in operation with an average of about 40 members each.

Tuesday evening's program here on campus during Farm and Home Week is a sample of what is being done. If

you were there you'll agree that the whole thing is well worth while. The Vermilion County Rural Chorus, with soloists from Lawrence, Carroll, and Champaign counties, really showed how it works. They sang the folk opera "Down in the Valley," by Kurt Weill.

A variety of music is used by the choruses, meeting various interests. Selections include sacred, popular, and folk music, and native American songs such as Negro spirituals. In addition to those of their own choosing, each group uses three all-state numbers which are chosen by the directors as the ones for use at the state fair for a given year.

A meeting of the chorus directors and

presidents is being held this week to make these selections and to plan state activities for this year. The state fair, one of the main events, provides an opportunity for all of them — usually over 1,000 voices to harmonize in song for everyone to hear. The three state winners, one each from the Northern, Central, and Southern districts of Illinois, also each perform during this time.

Last year the Illinois groups sang at the Canadian National Exposition, in addition to other activities. Another one of the annual events is the Chicagoland Music Festival.

Rehearsals are usually held once a week. In the past practices have been held chiefly in the summer and fall. Many groups, however, have decided to continue their activities on through the winter this year.

This year for the first time the choruses have the services of a state director—"Jim" Van Slyke, instructor in rural sociology in the College of Agriculture. His job is primarily that of helping to organize groups and to advise and coordinate the activities of the county units.

At present, Illinois is the only state having mixed groups of this type. But, as successful as the idea is in Illinois, there is little doubt that it will grow, and perhaps some day we can listen to a national rural chorus.

Chaff . . .

Professor: "What is the advantage of fall plowing?"

Student: "You don't have to do it in the spring."

* * *

Young Man: "Father, I have a notion to settle down and start raising chickens."

Father: "Better try owls. Their hours will suit you better."

J. M. Christie, M. D.
C. W. Christie, M. D.
J. B. Christie, M. D.
Edward C. Albers, M. D.
W. M. Youngerman, M. D.
J. E. Sexton, M. D.
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B. C. Payne, M. D.
Iring Weissman, M. D.

Free-Martin Heifers Reveal Experimental Facts

By Bill Moody

Free-martin heifers have always been perplexing to man. A free-martin heifer is born twin with a bull and is usually imperfectly sexed or shows characteristics of both sexes. For every 13 heifers born twin to a bull, 12 are free-martins, and the other may be normally sexed.

A famous free-martin heifer was the noted "White Heifer that Traveled," a pure white Shorthorn. This heifer was calved in England about 1806. She was fed to a weight of 2,300 pounds, completely finished, and was exhibited in the agricultural sections of England to advertise the beef-making qualities of the Shorthorn breed.

The University of Illinois has five such free-martin dairy heifers on experiment. One of these heifers, a brown swiss, had a testicle in her udder. By injection of hormones this testicle was caused to disappear almost entirely and she began to secrete milk at the rate of two to three pounds per day.

All the heifers on experiment were given hormone treatment. After three days there was a small amount of udder growth noticed and milk secretions began in about two weeks.

A Holstein heifer that had been given treatments attained a production of 25 pounds and was in production from January to September.

Experiments conducted to correct sterility have been unsuccessful because the sexual organs are undeveloped in free-martins.

These treatments are only useful for experimental purposes and are not practical because of the high cost.

The experiments were started in January, 1949, and ended in November when the animals were butchered. The heifers were butchered to see just why they were free-martins and it was found that the vagina was blind.

Planning the farm system to balance the labor load throughout the year is important in achieving efficient operation.

HOW DEEP?

(Continued from Page 5)

Other factors noted by Dungan were that the coleoptile sheath which normally remains intact until plumule emergence did not do so in the case of deeply planted corn. Both types of seedlings opened underground, although the Navajo seedlings were closer to the surface when this opening took place. Also the zone of adventitious root development which is normally located an inch or so below the surface of seedlings in moist soil, was from four to five inches below the surface on the Navajo seedlings and six to seven inches below on the U. S. 13 seedlings when planted at greater than normal depths. This phenomena can be seen in Figure 2 by noting the arrows which designate this node.

This leads to the conclusion that size of kernel is not as important a factor in establishing seedlings as some believe.

Did you hear about the little moron that studied for a blood test?

MARK THESE DATES

Commencement June 18

Summer School Starts June 27

BREEDERS INDEX

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Feed For Animals, Food For Thought, For More Animal Facts

By Bill Moody

Many of you have seen the large feed storage facilities at the University's south farm. Probably you have noticed the eight silos set in a circle on the north side of the elevator. Did you know that if the contents of those silos were spread evenly over the playing field at Memorial Stadium it would be covered to a depth of nearly three feet?

According to J. L. Munson, foreman of feed storage, 40,000 bushels of small grain can be stored at one time. The 5,000 bushel crib for ear corn is filled three to five times a year. This corn is shelled and dried for feeding.

The yearly use of feed is between 35,000 and 40,000 bushels of corn, 25,000 bushels of oats, and 1,000 bushels of



This picture shows the grain storage facilities at the University's South Farm.

wheat. Each month more than 100 tons of mill feed is fed.

The feed mixing for all the livestock at the University is done here. They even mix feed for the zoology department's chickens. Also they furnish the mixed feed needs of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station.

There is one great inconvenience. The plant has to store all of its mill feed,

such as bran and middlings, in the mow of the beef barn. This causes a lot of unnecessary lifting and handling. It seems a more convenient storage system could be arranged.

The present plant was twenty years in the process of planning and building, but it is paying for itself in money, time, and labor saved. New storage facilities would enable the plant to buy in larger, more economical quantities, not to mention the time and labor saved in handling.

Equipped with Modern Machinery

This plant's modern machinery cost approximately \$25,000 when purchased and is estimated that it would cost \$75,000 now. This equipment includes grinders, mixers, sheller, cleaner, and a dryer. The heat for this drying system comes from a huge coke-burning furnace. During the drying season this furnace uses about 1,500 pounds of coke a day.

Queer Services Often Requested

When asked if he were ever requested to do unconventional things with the equipment at his disposal Munson laughed and said, "There's a lot of them."

One of the most interesting jobs was grinding a bale of cellophane clippings for an experiment of a completely indigestible hog filler. That reminds one of the farmer who wanted to teach his cow to eat sawdust. Each day he added a little more to her feed, but she soon died and he never did find out if it would work.

Another rather irking job was cleaning the corn that the organized houses on campus gleaned for CROP. Those who did the gleanings were wet and dirty, and the corn was wet and dirty, too. The gleaners could clean and dry themselves, but Munson had to clean and dry all the corn.



Armour Quiz . . . Test your knowledge!

Check the answers you believe correct, and see how much you know about the livestock and meat packing industry.

Questions

1. Approximately what percent of the value of beef animals is by-products on an average?
☐ 2% ☐ 10% ☐ 18%
2. What new Armour by-product holds promise of getting more iron from mines?
☐ Ammonia ☐ Glue ☐ Chemicals made from fats
3. Which of these variety meats is richest in the B vitamins?
☐ Brains ☐ Liver ☐ Sweetbreads
4. The pituitary glands of approximately how many hogs are required to produce one pound of ACTH? (ACTH is Armour's new arthritis remedy).
☐ 4,000 ☐ 400,000 ☐ 4,000,000

Answers

1. About 90% of the value of a beef animal is in the meat—only about 10% is in inedible by-products.
2. Chemicals from fats increase mining efficiency, and help recover minerals from mines once considered unprofitable.
3. Liver. "Variety meats" (hearts, tongue, kidneys, brains, etc.) are getting more popular because they are both delicious and nutritious.
4. 400,000. ACTH is one of many medicinals produced by Armour from animal glands. Others include insulin and liver extract.

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ROTO BALING

**seals in
the leaves**

**seals out
the rain**

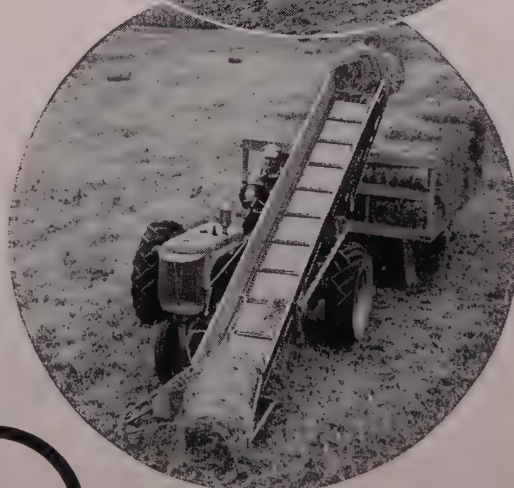
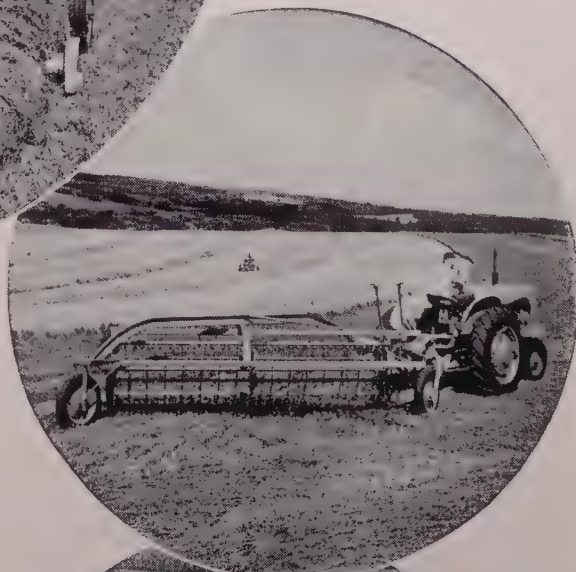


Your ROTO-BALER rolls the windrow into a bale with leaves wrapped inside, protected from rain.

To feed it, you simply unroll a bale down the feedway . . . and there you have the hay just as it was in the field. The soft leafiness, the color and protein are still there.

With your own Roto-Baler, you're ready to go the hour your hay is cured. You can breathe easy when your crop is in rolled bales, for they shed rain like a thatched roof. Rolled bales store compactly, will not buckle; may be unrolled or fed whole in the open feedrack.

Pitchfork labor is no more when you Roto-Bale your hay or straw. The ONE-MAN ROTO-BALER is priced for practical *home ownership* on family farms.



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The POWER-DRIVEN A-C Rake steers true, makes ideal wide windrows for Roto-Baling.

(Below) The new Allis-Chalmers Bale Loader picks up bales lying at any angle.

Oak Wilt on the March!

By Robert Hoffman

"Since the appearance of chestnut blight and white pine blister rust, oak wilt is the greatest threat to forests and forest products ever to appear in America." This statement comes from Dr. L. R. Tehon, head of the section of applied botany of the Illinois Natural History Survey, who has been doing research work on oak wilt since 1942.

Oak wilt is a fungus disease, attacking all species of oaks native in eastern North America. Red and black oaks are, however, more susceptible than white oaks. The disease, which became economically important in 1939 in the southern part of Wisconsin, is caused by a fungus called *Chalara Quercina* by sci-

in color and finally tend to curl upward or cup slightly. Later they turn to a bronze or red-brown color and fall to the ground. The fungus will rapidly progress downward and toward the central leader, defoliating the entire tree in two to four weeks.

Internally, there is one diagnostic symptom. Dark brown streaks develop in the twigs and branches, in the outer sapwood, and at the junction of the wood and bark.

Let Machines and Gravity Do Your Work

By Albert Lundgren

Electricity is the key to farm safety, labor-saving, and property improvement. Wise use of electric energy cuts costs, and, in many cases, raises gross income as well, even on the small, family-size farm.

Let us take a look at labor-saving with electric power. The efficient use of labor for handling grain and feed is one of the main problems of the livestock feeder. Many feeders take their feed to the local elevator for grinding and mixing, take it back to the farm, store it, and then move it again to the feed bunk or manger for feeding. Of course, many farmers are using mechanized units of their own such as power elevators, gravity-discharged feed storage bins, feed carts, and self-unloading wagons, but a large number are still using hand methods in feeding.

A major project under way here at the College of Agriculture deals with automatic ear corn grinding and combination mixer-grinders for farm feeds.

The automatic ear corn grinder is

The importance of oak wilt can be realized by the fact that at the present time there is a total of 10,346,000 board feet of standing saw timber in Illinois. If this lumber was utilized for one-family homes, it would furnish enough lumber for 1,000,000 of these structures. Furthermore, 56 per cent of our forests are comprised of the oak genera; consequently, oak wilt will wreak havoc with our forests in Illinois if left to continue on its rampage.

Research is being carried on in several states, but as yet it has not advanced far enough to determine how the disease spreads from one tree to another, and no method has been produced to prevent the further spread of this disease or control it where it exists.



This picture shows the destruction of woodland oaks by wilt disease. The picture was taken in the Illinois river valley near Havana, and shows what may happen to oak trees throughout the state.

entists. Research work was started at the University of Wisconsin in 1939. Within three years oak wilt appeared throughout the southern half of Wisconsin, southeastern Minnesota, and all except the northwestern area of Iowa.

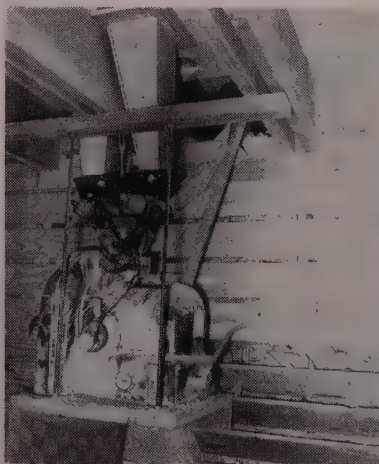
On July 2, 1942, at Ingersoll Park in Rockford, the debut of oak wilt in Illinois was proclaimed. Within two years it spread over the part of Illinois north and west of the Rock river, and by 1946 its presence was known over all of the territory northwest of the Illinois river. At the present time the disease has spread still farther south along the Mississippi river to extreme southern Illinois, as well as southwestward into Missouri.

After symptoms first appear the oak wilt fungus becomes distributed throughout the tree within 30 to 60 days. Death of the tree follows immediately.

Exterior symptoms appear first on the uppermost leaves of the crown or outermost layers of the lateral branches. The leaves become dull, then turn light green

powered by a 5 horsepower electric motor and will grind at the rate of 1,500 pounds of ear corn per hour. It has an automatic feed from the crib so that the grinder can be put into operation and left to run until the desired amount has been ground. The ground ear corn is then delivered to a truck or to an overhead bin. An electric relay controls the amount of ear corn fed into the hopper to prevent choking the grinder. Power costs will be about six-tenths of a cent per hundred-weight of ear corn ground.

The combination mixer-grinder is designed to take two or more grains and a supplement and mix and grind in one operation. Self-emptying, sloping bottom bins feed grains and a supplement into the mixer-grinder through separate forced feeders. The principle is the same as in a grain drill feeder. Each feeder can be individually controlled so that the constituents of the ration can be adjusted to the desired ratio. Actual figures on one Illinois farm show this operation to cost about 1 cent for each 100 pounds of mixed feed.



Left: Combination mixer-grinder in operation on an Illinois farm. Right: This shows an automatic corn grinder with electric relay control.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE

to Farming in the 1950's

● How many farmers realize that conservation practices not only save soil but also increase yields and reduce crop production costs? A majority of farm paper editors . . . regional and national . . . answering this question said that nearly 100 percent realize it but, for various reasons, most *do not yet practice it.*

Here is your challenge as farm leaders of the dawning decade: To transform this apathetic acceptance of soil conservation—wherever you find it—into dynamic guidance of prevailing farm practice. It calls for the fire of youth, the energy of persistent purpose, to overcome habits and wasteful ways.

In this service to agriculture and to America, the farm machinery industry is your ally. For example, Case has consistently promoted the principle that conservation is not something to be done for the farmer but rather to be his own way of farming with his own farm power and implements, at his own discretion and responsibility.



CASE

With its 15-foot working width, the Case wide-cut disk harrow gives great capacity with tractors of medium size, such as the Case full 2-plow "SC" shown here with adjustable front axle. Outer sections of this harrow swing on inclined pivots. They can be carried above the middle gangs to go through 12-foot gates, or to gain extra penetration when used as 10½-foot harrow. Angling and straightening "on the go"—by hydraulic control or by rope control powered by its own gangs—makes it easy to cross grassed waterways without cutting and without loss of time. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

New Slant On Grain Storage Problem

By Arthur Rock

A farm buildings specialist in the college of agriculture came up with another unique answer to the sixty-four dollar question of where to store grain and shelled corn.

Keith Hinchliff, extension agriculture engineer, recommends using an empty silo built for either corn or grass silage. A 14 by 30 ft. silo filled two-thirds full would hold about 2,000 bushels of shelled corn. However, the corn must be dry and shelled to be stored in the silo.

Hinchliff gives these precautions, if you're adapting your silo to grain storage. Be sure the silo is strong enough;

better add as many steel bands around the bottom as you would for a new silo. Also, the floors should be above ground level.

If you have no silo available and must get room for shelled corn storage, there are several other buildings. First there is an eight by twelve foot poultry house which may easily be converted to a grain bin. There are also such buildings as garages (one or two car size), farrowing house, portable hog feeders of from 30 to 400 bushel capacity, and machine sheds, that may be converted to corn storage structures.

Five Factors to Consider

On the other hand, if storage of ear corn is desired, a light semi-permanent or permanent crib can be built. The cribs should be so constructed that, first, they have adequate ventilation for curing the corn; second, they have adequate strength; third, they protect the corn from soil and surface moisture, rain and snow; fourth, they provide reasonable protection against fire, rodents, wind damage and theft; and fifth, they should be accessible for sampling and inspection if the corn is offered as collateral for a government loan.

The easiest crib of all to build is probably the temporary crib made of snow fence pickets. However, a better, more practical crib is a pole and snow fence crib as designed by the college of agriculture because it allows free air movement, good rain and wind protection, and is easy to build and maintain. The main drawback is that it could not be too easily adapted for forced drying of corn. There are other cribs which can be built that closely resemble and can be changed into bins. Most of these cribs are built with the thought of using a dryer on the corn sometime in the future.

SOMETHING NEW

(Continued from Page 6)

to furnish one room over a five-year period. Each year the girls study, analyze, and complete one part of the entire problem. The first two phases were Rearrangement of Furniture in 1948 and Window Treatment in 1949. Next in order are: Wall Finishes—1950, Furniture and Accessories—1951, and Floor and Floor Coverings—1952.

During last year's state achievement meeting which was held on the University of Illinois campus December 10, Miss Dorothy Iwig, assistant professor of home furnishings, gave an illustrated talk on Wall Finishes. For the purpose of studying room decoration, Miss Mary McKee, assistant professor of Home Economics in 4-H club work, and other extension staff members arranged tours of the Illini Union, the Lincoln Avenue Residence Halls, and the new Faculty Housing unit which consists of thirty homes. This new project teaches the basic principles which can be applied in decorating any of these types of homes.

From House to Home—

Home Economics 262 is an interior decoration course that has just been added to the Home Economics curriculum this semester. Home Economics 162 and two semesters of art are prerequisites of the new course. The purpose of the course is to give the student more creative experience in handling color and texture as related to the arrangement and design of furniture in the home. The students make a survey of contemporary furniture designers, modern trends in design, and new materials on the market.

First cow: What do you think of the new farm hand?

Second same: I think he's an awful jerk.

Illinois farmers have used more than 45 million tons (nearly a trillion pounds) of limestone.



"Watch it, Simms - I used a lot of yeast in those buns."

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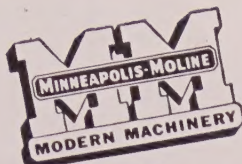
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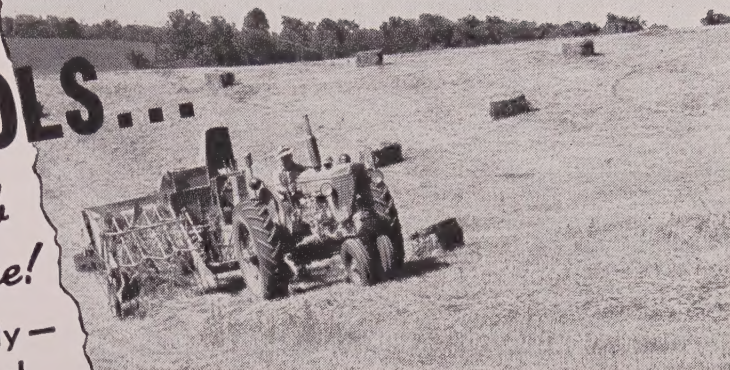
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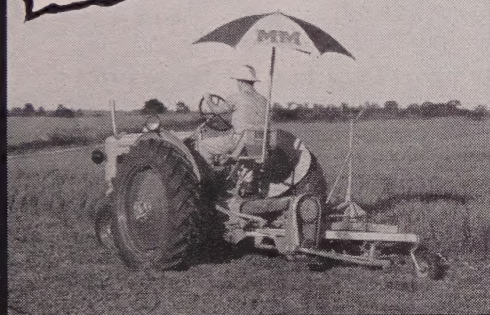
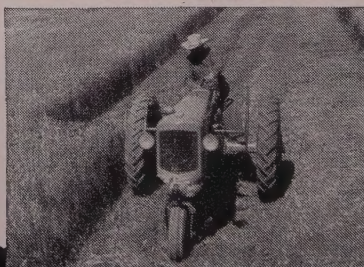
MM HAY TOOLS GET ALL THE CROP ON TIME—EVERYTIME!! Every modern farmer knows that his hay crop is one of the most important crops on his farm. He knows that timely cutting of that crop is a most important factor in deciding its quality, and therefore its feeding and market value. Care must be taken to avoid cutting too early and also against allowing the crop to stand until full bloom has occurred and the nutrient value has begun to decline. Progressive farmers have learned that when they use MM Hay Tools their crop is cut right, on time, everytime.

MM UNI-MOWER is important to the haying time factor. This mower attaches to any modern tractor equipped with power-take-off. Equipped with a 7-foot cutting bar it *cuts up to 35 acres per day*. Since the power drive consists of a simple V-belt pulley, the sickle speeds can be easily changed to meet all cutting conditions... no gears to adjust and fewer wearing parts. MM Uni-Mowers are available in *pull-behind* and *side-mounted* models... mowers that allow farmers to spend less time in the field... mowers that are ready to cut the crop when it is *just right!*

MM SIDE-DELIVERY RAKE'S GENTLE HANDLING HELPS RETAIN FOOD VALUE! That's why so many modern farmers prefer this rake. The rolling action of the rake turns the heads into the center of the windrow leaving heavy butt end of the stems out where they will dry faster. Heads and leaves dry slowly and stay on the stem. The whole windrow dries more evenly and in less time, so that hay may be taken up sooner after cutting. Therefore there is less chance of loss by storm, and hay is better because few, if any, of the leaves in which most of the food value is concentrated are lost by breaking or tearing.

MM BALE-O-MATIC MAKES BALING A ONE-MAN JOB! That's important to farm businessmen who want to save money on their haying jobs. This baler is completely automatic... picks up the hay, slices, and ties it into firm bales with two 14-gauge high-tension steel wires while the hay is under compression. Bale-O-Matic bales are uniform, rectangular, square-cornered, and won't come untied when handling. No loose ends of wire left in the bales or in the field!

MM WINDROWERS CUT CROPS CLEANLY and deposit them in uniform windrows on top of the stubble. Even the finest hay seed crops are handled without injury. All controls are within easy reach of the operator, permitting easy change of cutting height and height of reel "on the go".



The pull-behind type MM Uni-Mower cuts up to 35 acres per day with 7-foot sickle.



MM Windrower quickly harvests alfalfa crop. Notice the uniform windrows.



MM Side-Delivery Rake turns heads of crop into center of windrow for even drying.

★ **QUALITY CONTROL IN MM FACTORIES ASSURES
DEPENDABLE PERFORMANCE IN THE FIELD!**

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Carloading research cuts shipping costs

by boosting flatcar capacity $\frac{1}{3}$

New crosswise loading makes it possible to ship 16 Farmall Cub tractors on a flatcar that used to carry only a dozen. The scale miniature tractors on the model flatcar illustrate conventional loading (at right, below) and the new crosswise method (at left, below) that reduces shipping charges by increasing flatcar capacity one third.

Using a template, like the model in the hands of this IH researcher, two men position tractor wheel blocks before loading. Overhead cranes then quickly lower the tractors into place. It's no longer necessary for acrobatic loaders to crawl around and under closely packed tractors to block the wheels. Fewer men load more tractors. Because tractors loaded crosswise don't roll when trains make sudden stops or switch cars, there is less chance of damage in shipment.

Teamwork between the 250 technicians at IH Manufacturing Research and product engineers and production men in IH factories puts more tractors on a flatcar... more quality into countless parts and assemblies... more value into machines wearing the IH trade mark. Their refusal to "let well enough alone" helps to keep International Harvester at the head of the farm equipment parade.



International Harvester Builds McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors ...

Motor Trucks ...



Crawler Tractors and Power Units ...



Refrigerators and Freezers ...



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